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Alabama Business

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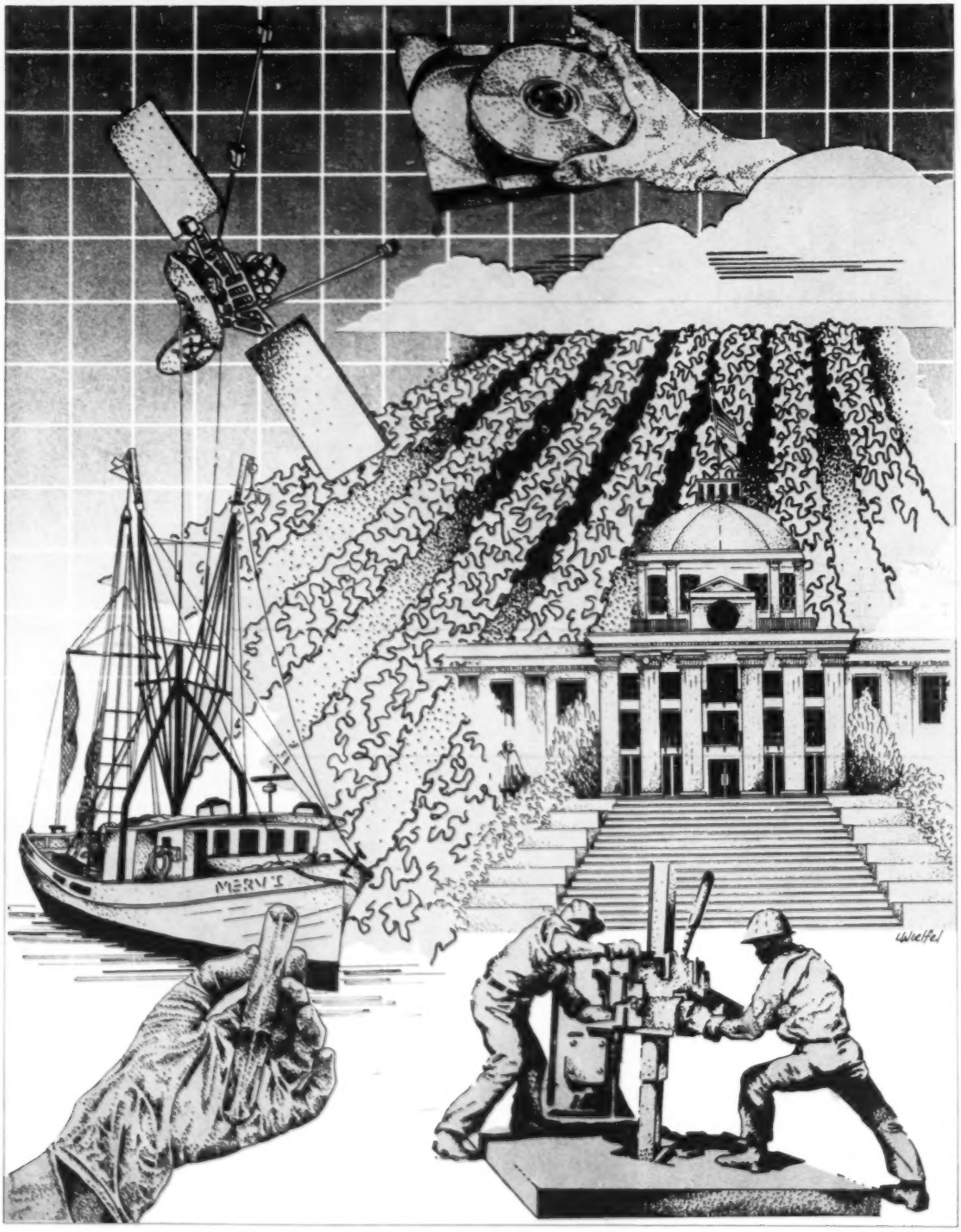

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

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Dr. Carl E. Ferguson, Jr. will leave the Center for Business and Economic Research at The University of Alabama on August 15 to return to full time teaching and research in the Department of Management and Marketing at The University. Dr. Ferguson has been the Director of UA/CBER for 12 years and under his leadership the Center has seen many successes.

Dr. William D. Gunther, Professor of Economics at The University, has been appointed Acting Director of UA/CBER and Acting Associate Dean for Research. Dr. Gunther has been on the faculty of The University of Alabama for 20 years and has been involved in many research projects at UA/CBER in the past. The Center welcomes Dr. Gunther.

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1988 Alabama Economic Outlook
An Update

Ahmad Ijaz

Significant changes in the national forecast this year made it essential to revise the Alabama forecast for the remainder of 1988. Based on new assumptions, in 1988 the total real state output is estimated to increase by an average annual rate of 2.5 percent, reaching $47.8 billion. The total personal income in current dollars is expected to increase by six percent in 1988, reaching $47.9 billion. Alabama has been actively seeking both domestic and foreign investments in the state, particularly in the sectors which are not highly susceptible to business cycles. These efforts will help soften the impact of any national recession. The lower exchange value of the dollar in the international market is also expected to revive Alabama's export oriented manufacturing industries.

The unemployment rate in Alabama, as the case traditionally has been, is expected to stay approximately a percentage point or so above the national average. In 1988 the unemployment rate in the state is expected to be 7.1 percent instead of 7.5 percent as previously forecasted. The employment sector in Alabama is expected to maintain a moderate average annual growth rate of 1.6 percent in 1988 with approximately 1.9 million people employed.

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector in Alabama accounts for 26.4 percent of total state output and 19.2 percent of total state employment. The manufacturing sector is gradually regaining its lost share of both domestic and international markets, primarily because of the lower exchange value of the dollar. In 1988 total manufacturing real output in Alabama is expected to increase by 3.5 percent, reaching $12.6 billion. Total employment for the manufacturing sector in Alabama is expected to reach 372,000 in 1988, an average annual growth rate of 0.9 percent over 1987. Employment in the manufacturing sector is not expected to show any exceptional rate of growth, primarily due to improved and less labor intensive methods of production. The average manufacturing wage rate is expected to be $21,000 in 1988.

DURABLE MANUFACTURING

Durable manufacturing's share of total real output in Alabama is approximately 14 percent and provides approximately 9.4 percent of total state employment. However, due to technological innovations and cost cutting measures, the employment share is expected to drop in future years. Real output of durable manufacturing industries in the state are expected to average an annual growth rate of around three percent, to approximately $6.7 billion. The durable manufacturing sector is expected to employ approximately 183,000 people in 1988, an average annual increase of 1.3 percent over 1987. The only industries in this group that are expected to show any significant growth this year are electrical and nonelectrical machinery and equipment manufacturing.

Lumber. Real output in the lumber industry in Alabama is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.3 percent in 1988, reaching $797 million. Despite limitations on lumber imports, a slowdown in the state's construction industry, which is the primary user of lumber products, is expected to cause a decline in the demand for lumber products. In 1988 the lumber industry is estimated to employ approximately 32,400 people, a growth rate of only about 0.7 percent over the 1987 employment level.

Primary and Fabricated Metals. The steel industry in Alabama has suffered major declines in both output and employment during recent years, facing the competition from foreign steel manufacturers and high costs associated with domestic steel production. Although the primary metals industry is not expected to fully recover during 1988, it should regain some of its market share. In 1988 real output in the primary metals industry is expected to decline slightly by 0.2 percent.

Employment in the primary metals industry has been consistently declining during the past few years, and during the forecast period no significant change in this trend is expected. Employment in the primary metals industry is expected to decline by another 2.3 percent in 1988. The average wage rate in the primary metals industry is estimated to be $28,100 in 1988, one of the highest in the manufacturing sector.

The fabricated metals industry is expected to perform better than the primary metals industry. Real output in the fabricated metals industry is expected to be $722.9 million in 1988, a growth of 0.2 percent over 1987. In 1988 employment in the fabricated metals industry is expected to increase only by approximately 0.5 percent, employing approximately 23,700 people. Although real output and employment in the fabricated metals industry is expected to outpace the primary metals industry's performance, wages are not expected to keep pace with the primary metals wage rate increases.

Machinery and All Equipment Manufacturing. The growth in machinery and equipment manufacturing industries is expected to outpace the growth in all other industries in the manufacturing sector. These industries include electrical and nonelectrical manufacturing and all transportation and equipment manufacturing industries, including defense equipment manufacturing and shipbuilding.

In 1988 real output in nonelectrical manufacturing industries is expected to increase by an average annual rate of 7.1 percent, reaching $1.1 billion. This group is estimated to employ 22,100 people, an increase of 3.8 percent over 1987.

Real output in electrical machinery is expected to increase by 4.6 percent in 1988, reaching $715 million. For 1988 electrical machinery manufacturing is expected to employ 25,300 workers, an average annual increase of 3.6 percent over 1987.

Equipment manufacturing is also expected to continue its above average annual rate of growth, mainly due to defense and NASA contracts and the shipbuilding industry. In 1988 real output in this industry is expected to reach $1.6 billion, an increase of 6.9 percent over 1987. Employment in this industry is expected to increase by an average annual rate of 3.2 percent in 1988, employing 27,900 people.

NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING

The nondurable manufacturing sector in Alabama is expected to perform better than it did during recent years. Nondurable manufacturing accounts for approximately 12 percent of real state output and nine percent of total employment in Alabama. Real output in nondurable manufacturing is estimated to increase at an average annual rate of 3.7 percent in 1988, reaching $5.8 billion. This sector includes more labor intensive industries than the durable manufacturing group, therefore no significant increases in employment are expected. In 1988 nondurable manufacturing is estimated to employ 189,000, an increase of 0.6 percent over 1987.

Textiles and Apparel. According to national forecasts prepared by The WEFA Group, in 1987 the textiles and apparel trade deficit accounted for approximately 17 percent of the nation's total trade deficit. In February of 1988 the nation's trade deficit for the textiles and apparel industries was $2.8 billion, approximately 20 percent of the nation's overall trade deficit for the month of February.

In 1988 real output for Alabama's textiles industry is expected to increase by five percent, reaching $864 million; employment in textiles is expected to decline by 0.2 percent annual rate, employing 38,700 people. In 1988 real output in the apparel industry is estimated to increase by 1.4 percent, reaching $766 million. Employment is only estimated to increase by an average annual rate of 0.2 percent, for a total of 57,600 workers. One of the main reasons for this low rate of growth in employment is because the textiles and apparel industries are gradually employing less labor intensive and more efficient means of production.

Despite being the largest employers in the manufacturing sector, wage rates in the textiles and apparel industries are the lowest. The textiles industry's average wage rates are expected to be $17,000 in 1988, while apparel workers are estimated to earn an average wage rate of $11,700 in 1988.

Paper. Real output of the paper industry accounts for 2.7 percent of total state real output. In 1988 real output from the paper industry is estimated to increase at an average annual rate of 3.7 percent, reaching $1.309 billion. Strong export demand and increased production during 1987 should help the paper industry maintain this level of growth.

The paper industry in Alabama is estimated to employ 22,900 people in 1988, an increase of approximately 1.3 percent over 1987, and is expected to maintain its moderate rate of growth in employment.

Chemicals. After slow growth in 1985 and 1986, output in the chemicals industry has improved considerably. Real output is estimated to increase by an average annual rate of 2.8 percent in 1988, reaching $746 million. Employment in the chemicals industry is not expected to keep pace with increases in output. In 1988 employment in the chemicals industry is estimated to decline by an average annual rate of 0.3 percent.

Rubber and Plastics. Rubber and plastics manufacturing accounts for 1.6 percent of total state output. In 1988 real output for the rubber and plastics industry is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 6.2 percent, reaching $767 million. The increase in the use of plastics products in other manufacturing industries and as substitutes for metals and wood is also expected to help the plastics industry maintain its growth. Employment in the rubber and plastics industry is expected to increase by 2.9 percent in 1988, employing 18,400 workers.

CONSTRUCTION

The high rate of growth experienced by the construction industry is forecasted to slow down in 1988. Real output is estimated to increase at an average annual level of 0.5 percent, reaching $1.9 billion. Real output of the construction industry is estimated to account for 4.1 percent of total state output. The construction industry is extremely volatile to business cycles. As the nation's economy enters a mature phase of the economic recovery, the construction industry is expected to experience a slowdown in growth. Employment in construction accounts for four percent of total state employment. It is expected to increase by 1.9 percent in 1988, employing 76,900 workers.

MINING

Mining output in Alabama accounts for 3.8 percent of total real state output. In 1988 mining output is estimated to be $1.8 billion, a growth of 1.2 percent over 1987. Employment in the mining sector accounts for 0.6 percent of total state employment. In 1988 and 1989 mining employment is estimated to increase at an average annual rate of only 0.8 percent, employing 11,200 people. The average wage rate in Alabama's mining sector is one of the highest in the state. Average wage rates in the mining sector are estimated to be $33,800 in 1988. The mining sector in Alabama and in the nation have not yet fully recovered from losses due to a drop in the price of crude oil, and no significant improvement is expected in the next few years.

TRADE

Real output in the trade sector is estimated to account for 16.6 percent, or $7.9 billion, of total state output in 1988. The trade sector, which includes retail and wholesale trade, is expected to maintain a very moderate rate of growth. Employment in the state's trade sector is forecasted to increase by 1.8 percent in 1988, employing 345,000 people. In 1988 employment in trade is estimated to account for 17.8 percent of total output. In the future years the trade sector is expected to increase its share of total employment, absorbing jobs lost in other sectors of the state's economy. It is estimated that by 1995, employment in the trade sector will account for 19.2 percent of total employment.

SERVICES

The service industry in Alabama in 1988 is estimated to account for 12.5 percent of total state output. Real output is estimated to grow at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent, reaching $5.9 billion in 1988. Employment in services accounts for approximately 16 percent of total employment. In 1988 it is estimated to average an annual increase of 2.5 percent.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) together account for 8.9 percent of total real state product and 3.7 percent of total state employment. The FIRE sector is expected to maintain a low but consistent growth rate during the forecast period. Most of this increase is expected in the nonbanking group and the real estate industry. In 1988 real output in the FIRE sector is estimated to grow at an average annual rate of 0.8 percent, reaching $4.2 billion. Employment in the FIRE sector is estimated to be 72,500 workers in 1988, an annual average growth rate of 2.8 percent over 1987. However, if interest rates go up during the latter part of 1988, that increase could have an effect on the real estate industry in the state.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Real output in transportation, communications, and public utilities (TCPU) accounts for 10.4 percent of total state output and 4.1 percent of total state employment. In 1988 real output in the TCPU sector is estimated to be $4.9 billion, an average annual rate of 4.1 percent over 1987. Employment in TCPU is estimated to reach 79,400 workers by 1988, an increase of 1.2 percent over 1987.

GOVERNMENT

The government sector in Alabama, which includes federal and state and local governments, is one of the largest sectors in the state economy. Real output of the government sector accounts for 15 percent of total state output. In 1988 real output is estimated to be $7.1 billion, an average annual increase of two percent over 1987. Employment in the government sector in 1988 is estimated to account for 19.3 percent of total employment in Alabama. In 1988 employment in the government sector is expected to grow at an annual rate of 1.3 percent, employing 375,000 people.

CONCLUSIONS

The key to maintaining economic growth in a state lies in the diversification of its economic sectors. Alabama's economy has primarily been based on the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector has traditionally been extremely susceptible to economic and business cycles. This sector in Alabama accounts for approximately 20 percent of total state employment and 27 percent of total state output. In the nondurable manufacturing group, the textiles and apparel industries have been the major employers. Among the durable manufacturing group, the steel and lumber industries have been the major employers.

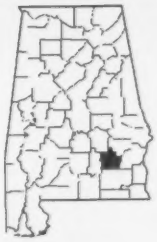
During recent years, steel, lumber, textiles, and apparel industries have been hit the hardest because of high labor costs and foreign competition. Recent trade figures indicate that even with the lower value of the dollar in the international exchange markets, approximately 20 percent of the nation's trade deficit in February 1988 was due to textiles and apparel industries. The textiles and apparel industries together in Alabama employ approximately 90,000 workers. Any attempts to modernize these industries to be able to compete more efficiently will result in a number of people being unemployed. The solution lies in an effort to retrain these people for skills needed in other sectors of the economy that are expected to maintain a steady rate of growth.

The recent attempts made by the state to bring in new industries, domestic and international, will help the displaced workers in other sectors of the economy. The move to diversify the state economy from traditional manufacturing industries into more "high tech" manufacturing, services, and other such sectors should help Alabama achieve and maintain a healthier and stable economic growth. □

Ahmad Ijaz is a Research Associate at UA/CBER.

The Economy in Perspective:

FOCUS ON PIKE COUNTY



Edward Rigdon

Pike County is located in the center of the southeast Alabama area. Nineteen eighty-eight population projections find Pike County with a population of 28,830, 35 percent black and almost 65 percent white, 58 percent urban (consisting mostly of the 12,000 residents of the city of Troy) and 42 percent rural. The county's residents in 1985 had an average household income of $17,406, amounting to 73.4 percent of the state average of $23,699.

Pike County was created in 1821 out of land taken from the huge Montgomery and Henry counties. According to Margaret Pace Farmer's book, *One Hundred Fifty Years in Pike County Alabama 1821-1971*, the county was named for Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was killed while leading American troops to victory in the Battle of York (now Toronto), Canada, in the War of 1812. Farmer notes that there is a "Pike County" to be found in ten different states, although the general himself "...never visited any of them." Seemingly, the only namesake which he did visit was Pike's Peak, which Pike's exploration party discovered but failed to climb in 1806.

The first (temporary) seat of justice for the new Alabama county was established at the house of a settler near present-day China Grove. The first community to host the county seat was probably Louisville, on the eastern side of the Pea River in what is now western Barbour County. In 1827 the county seat was moved to Monticello, which was on the western side of the river and on the path of the military road running between Ft. Mitchell, near today's Phenix City, and Ft. Barrancas, in Pensacola.

In 1832 the county assumed its present boundaries, as land was taken from it to form Barbour, Bullock and Crenshaw counties. Three years later Monticello became an incorporated town, but with the land cessions this site was no longer centrally located, and in 1837 a commission was established to choose a new county seat.

One of the commissioners, John Hanchey, along with a second man, John Coskrey, owned land around a raised area called Deer Stand Hill, which was also on the Ft. Mitchell-Pensacola road, but much closer to the center of the county. Having the county seat near their holdings would mean money, so the two offered to donate fifteen acres each as a site. This offer was accepted, and the new town "assembled" in a hurry. Hanchey, Coskrey, and another man put their stores, also located on the military road, on rollers and moved them up to the new site. The old courthouse in Monticello was auctioned off (for $200, including the land), broken down, and hauled to the new site, were it was reassembled and run as an inn.

Feeling that "Deer Stand Hill" was a rather undignified name for the county seat, the town fathers settled on "Troy", although no one is sure why. In any event, the new town got off to a fast start.

It was the same kind of benign self-interest as was shown by Hanchey and Coskrey that brought the first railroad to Troy. Urban L. Jones, a local lawyer and merchant, was a director of the Mobile and Girard railroad company and the holder of much real estate in Troy. In the years preceding the Civil War, the railroad company had been in the process of building a line from near Columbus, Georgia, to Mobile, moving through Pike County along the western side of the Conecuh River. Construction was halted by the war, with the route already graded to a point inside Pike County.

Years later, the company again took up the project. Director Jones, who in the course of the war lost everything except his Troy property, proposed that the route now be diverted, to pass down the eastern side of the river and through the county seat. The company demurred, citing the higher cost of such a route, and suggested instead that Jones simply buy new land along the established route and develop a new town there. (After all, it had been done before in Pike County.) But Jones insisted, and finally the company agreed to reroute the railroad, but only if the town of Troy would pay the difference in cost. Bonds were issued, backed by the city of Troy, but they sold slowly.

Because of this and other reverses, Jones was eventually forced not only to buy a large quantity of the bonds himself but to pledge almost everything he owned on behalf of the project. Traffic between Columbus and Troy began in 1870, but shortly thereafter the city defaulted on the bonds. Ten years later, under pressure from bondholders in New York, the city "rescheduled" the debt, but it was too late for Jones, who in the meantime had been forced to sell his bonds for a pittance.

While the first railroad in Troy was a disaster for Jones, it started a boom in Troy, making the town the commercial center of a wide area. Farmer notes that the number of stores in Troy went from five or six in 1870 to 50 in 1880. A second railroad was organized criss-crossing the first, running from Montgomery down to Chattahoochee, Florida (south of

Lake Seminole on the Apalachicola River), despite persistent opposition from the Central of Georgia company, which now owned the Columbus-to-Mobile line and wanted to protect its local monopoly. The completion of the second railroad brought on a second wave of prosperity.

According to Theo Dalton (writing in Farmer's book), it was at about this time that a state normal school came to Pike County. Once again, there was an obstacle to be overcome, in this case the town of Lowndesboro, in Lowndes County, just west of Montgomery. Lowndesboro also wanted the school, as well as the jobs and opportunity that would come with it. This time the struggle was in the legislature. The day was won through a combination of intense lobbying and a promise to provide a building sufficient for the new school's needs, and the bill establishing "Troy State Normal School" was signed by the governor on February 26, 1887.

The school grew slowly but steadily over the years. This growth was spurred after World War II by returned soldiers taking advantage of educational opportunities provided by the GI Bill. The institution's name changed many time over the years, and in 1967 the name was officially changed to "Troy State University."

Today, thanks to the university, state and local government is one of the largest industries in Pike County, annually vying with manufacturing for the lead in both employment and total payroll. Manufacturing is weighted in favor of nondurables (2 to 1 in terms of employment, 1.4 to 1 in terms of payroll). Along with the usual Southern staples, clothing and forest products, the manufacturing base in Pike County includes a maker of circuit boards, a lead smelter, and a number of businesses taking advantage of the local supply of peanuts.

Pike County, with almost half of its land in farms according to the 1982 Census of Agriculture, is one of the most heavily farmed counties in the state. As in many other counties in southeastern Alabama, the dominant crop in Pike County is peanuts.

Unquestionably, Pike is a county with a lot going for it. It has a state university, good roads, a steady water supply, and a solid manufacturing base. Perhaps more important in the long run, Pike County has a history of seeking out and exploiting opportunities for growth. Today, one of the county's greatest opportunities lies in developing its workforce, particularly its black workforce.

Nearly half of all blacks in the county live below the poverty line. In fact, in a county that is two-thirds white, the population living in poverty is two-thirds black.

In Pike County, blacks comprise 30.5 percent of all family households, but they account for 75 percent of all mother-plus-children households in the county. The impact of this problem is exacerbated by the fact that, on average, there are more children in a mother-only household than there are in a married-couple household (2.3 versus 2.0, in Pike County). Persons aged 14 years old and under constitute 29.4 percent of the black population, but only 18.5 percent of the white population.

A second opportunity for improvement is with educational attainment. In Pike County of 1980, of blacks age 25 and over, 73.5 percent did not complete high school, and 52 percent did not even complete a single year of high school. Among whites in Pike County, 43.4 percent of those age 25 and over did not finish high school.

Whether all these numbers add up to a serious problem or a great opportunity for Pike County remains to be seen. If the young black population is left to perpetuate the cycle of poverty, then these same people will constitute an ever-growing burden on the social services of the county. This demand will result in significant increases in the amount of tax revenue needed to provide even a minimal quality of life and to deal with the social consequences of poverty.

But in the alternative scenario, this problem becomes an opportunity. In much of this country the population is aging, and the workforce consists of people who have been doing the same sort of work for decades and cannot easily adjust to changing conditions and new labor demands. Pike County, on the other hand, has the opportunity to plan its own economic future and then shape its workforce-of-the-future accordingly, by establishing priorities and funding programs to produce workers with the needed skills and education.

In such an undertaking, the county would enjoy an enormous advantage, in the form of Troy State University. Indeed, the same kind of self-interested foresight and initiative which brought the county seat to Deer Stand Hill and which brought the railroad and the normal school to Pike County could be used to turn the county's recipe for poverty into a blueprint for economic success in the New South. □

Edward Rigdon is a Ph.D. student at The University of Alabama and a graduate assistant at UA/CBER.

PIKE COUNTY

1988 Population	28,830
White	18,590
Nonwhite	10,240
County Seat	Troy
1985 Per Capita Income	$9,737
1987 Median Family Income	$17,900
1987 Unemployment Rate	7.0%
1985 Major Industries:	
	Manufacturing
	Retail Trade
	Transportation and Public Utilities
	State and Local Government

News Briefs

Pensions: Planning for the Future

Pension eligibility is closely tied to job tenure and hours worked. Women and younger workers are more likely to have fewer years of service and women are more likely to work part-time than men. As a result, women have lower pension coverage rates than men, and workers 25 to 29 years old have lower coverage rates than workers 30 to 64 years old.

Since earnings are also related to years on the job and hours worked, pension coverage is lower for workers at the lower end of the earnings scale. (These workers are more likely to work in industries where coverage is low.)

Less than half of workers who earn under $1,000 a month are covered by an employer-sponsored pension. In contrast, more than three-quarters of workers with monthly earnings of $1,000 or more work for companies that provide pensions. The median monthly earnings of workers covered by an employer-sponsored pension plan ($1,590) is considerably higher than the median for uncovered workers ($950).

Two-thirds of covered workers are vested in their plans. Vesting is usually tied to number of years on the job, so older workers are more likely to be vested than younger workers. Less than half of covered workers aged 25 to 29 are vested, while three-quarters of covered 40-to-49-year-olds and four-fifths of 50-to-64 year-olds are vested.

Male workers are more likely to be vested than female workers, largely because of job-related differences. For further information on pension coverage see Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 12, *Pension Coverage and Retirement Income: 1984*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census., available from the U.S. Government Printing Office or a U.S. documents depository library. □

New and Expanding Industry in Alabama

The industrial and employment future of Alabama should be brighter if the *New and Expanding Industries Report for Alabama: 1987*, prepared by the Alabama Development Office is any indication. The report released earlier this year indicates that plans for 95 new plants involving a capital expenditure of over $170 million dollars were announced for the State of Alabama last year. The new industry should add over 5,000 jobs to the state, if all of the announced plants are constructed.

An even larger boost to the state's economy should come from planned expansion of existing industry. A total of 778 plant expansions were announced involving a capital expenditure of over $2.2 billion dollars. Over 14,000 new jobs will be created if plans for all plant expansions are carried out.

Madison County should lead the state in the number of jobs gained with an expected increase of over 3,400 jobs. Strong gains should also be seen in Morgan and Jackson counties with announced new or expanding plants that should boost employment by over 900 jobs in each county. Calhoun, De Kalb, Etowah, Houston, Jefferson, and Marshall counties should each see employment gains of over 500 jobs if all announced expansions become a reality. More information may be obtained by contacting the Alabama Development Office, Montgomery, Alabama 36130. □

Households in Alabama

The number of Alabama households has grown faster than the total population. Households increased 10.5 percent, while the population grew 4.9 percent between 1980 and 1987. This is because the number of people living in each household declined from 2.84 to 2.69 from 1980 to 1987. Households totaled 1.48 million in Alabama in 1987, up from 1.34 million in the 1980 Census count.

The 10 states with the most rapid household growth were Alaska (31 percent), Nevada (31 percent), Arizona (30 percent), Florida (28 percent), New Hampshire (21 percent), Texas (21 percent), New Mexico (21 percent), Georgia (21 percent), Colorado (18 percent), and Hawaii (17 percent).

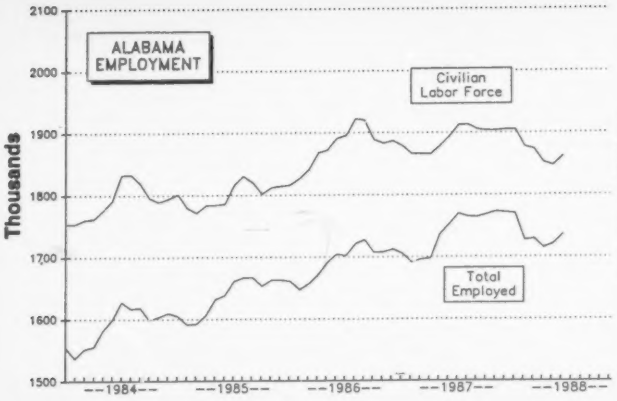
Growth was concentrated in the South and West, where 73 percent of the household increase took place. The estimates for all states will be published by the Bureau of the Census later in the year. □

Annual Estimates of Households in Alabama

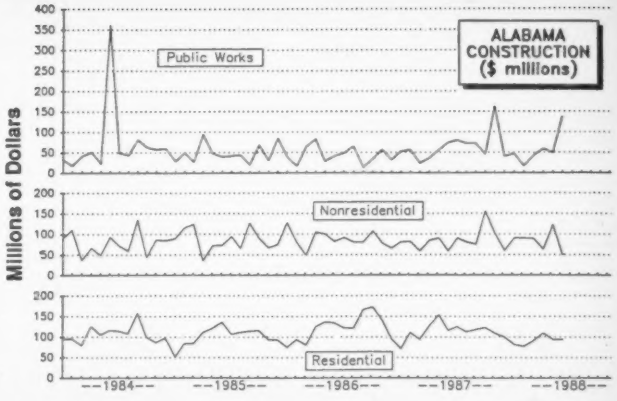
1981	1,375,000
1982	1,386,000
1983	1,396,000
1984	1,422,000
1985	1,444,000
1986	1,463,000
1987	1,483,000

ALABAMA BUSINESS AT A GLANCE

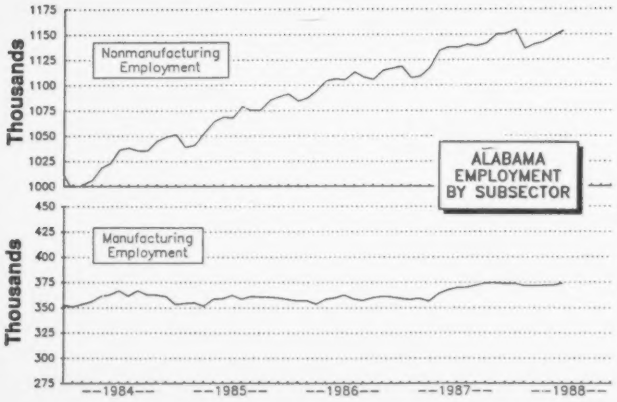
ALA BAMA EMPLOYMENT



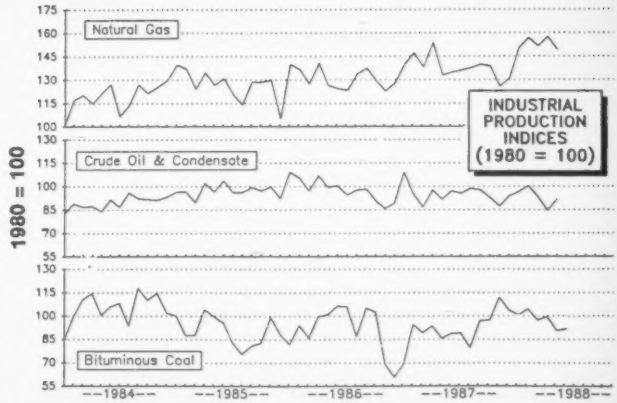
ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION



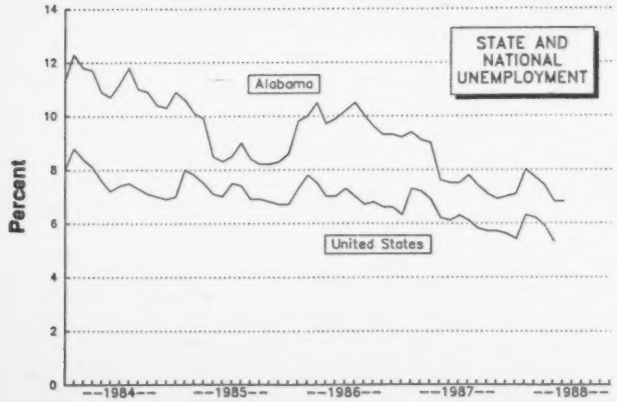
ALABAMA EMPLOYMENT BY SUBSECTOR



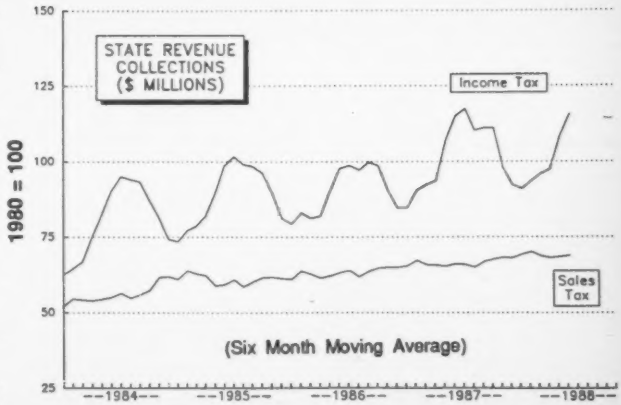
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDICES



STATE AND NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT



INDEX OF STATE REVENUE COLLECTIONS



General Business Indicators

Type of Activity	Annual		1987									1988			
	1986	1987	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
INDUSTRIAL															
Bituminous coal production[1] (1,000 net tons)	23,895	24,870	1,885	1,949	1,961	1,753	2,131	2,137	2,460	2,281	2,213	2,304	2,144	2,192	1,991
Natural gas production (1,000,000 cu. ft.)	146,936	155,990	12,445	12,622	12,759	12,888	13,087	12,981	11,777	12,239	14,087	14,686	14,177	14,751	13,980
Cotton consumption (1,000 lbs.)	419,377	483,311	39,842	38,640	40,260	38,203	40,152	42,680	42,900	40,803	40,020	37,926	41,055	45,494	39,018
Crude oil and condensate production[2] (1,000 barrels)	21,399	20,621	1,670	1,767	1,742	1,804	1,779	1,694	1,595	1,712	1,759	1,827	1,703	1,544	1,674
Electric energy consumption, industrial purposes (1,000,000 kwh)	23,314	24,675	1,973	2,161	2,088	2,121	2,235	2,134	2,152	2,098	2,020	2,059	2,063	2,108	2,106
Pulp, paper, and paperboard production (1,000 net tons)	6,485	6,904	573	579	577	593	578	563	583	548	606	623	567	580	578
CONSTRUCTION															
Building contracts awarded, new and alterations combined[3] ($1,000)	2,984,600	3,126,600	265,000	245,400	295,100	263,500	263,400	322,700	371,800	198,600	218,500	183,400	222,400	230,200	263,400
Residential	1,453,200	1,346,300	120,000	115,000	124,900	111,900	117,900	122,600	108,500	99,000	80,900	76,500	91,300	109,200	93,000
Nonresidential	995,300	1,016,500	89,200	57,500	90,000	79,800	74,300	155,400	100,400	59,400	90,200	90,100	88,600	62,100	121,800
Public works and utilities	536,100	763,900	55,800	72,900	80,200	71,800	71,400	44,700	162,800	40,200	47,400	16,700	42,600	58,900	48,700
Cement consumption (1,000 net tons)	1,334	1,401	131	126	127	135	119	122	138	115	107	76	98	130	124
TAX COLLECTIONS															
Title of Tax ($1,000)															
Total	2,846,837	3,052,983	301,238	287,881	235,684	226,349	252,703	252,037	233,201	257,762	237,053	243,813	254,571	294,974	304,905
Franchise	75,088	85,027	1,302	1,510	7,965	8,472	1,298	4,665	1,671	611	1,591	808	3,883	52,928	1,373
Gasoline (excl. aviation)	207,667	213,006	17,162	17,625	17,660	18,149	19,388	18,122	17,949	18,832	17,416	19,487	16,468	16,317	18,346
Income	1,099,406	1,249,376	134,630	151,384	103,946	53,470	117,167	105,140	55,799	117,421	95,930	69,466	131,668	114,508	120,451
Motor fuels	53,604	56,856	3,814	4,709	4,526	4,048	5,788	3,754	6,043	6,566	4,784	5,070	5,471	3,995	4,688
Oil/gas privilege	42,775	35,150	2,222	4,411	2,795	3,237	3,100	2,878	3,539	2,675	3,343	2,666	2,835	3,582	4,993
Oil/gas production	11,859	9,962	644	1,249	761	937	881	807	996	772	958	777	797	1,026	1,358
Sales	775,708	810,128	65,229	69,539	66,562	68,913	68,192	67,302	68,763	67,923	74,278	74,133	59,345	63,508	71,458
2.2% gross receipts	56,147	57,351	14,074	13	1	14,117	85	5	14,576	89	39	14,521	160	29	14,520
TVA electric	45,346	47,383	3,842	7,684	3,842	0	3,842	3,842	4,365	4,220	4,220	4,220	4,220	4,220	4,220
Tobacco	73,282	72,605	6,103	6,465	6,073	6,732	5,945	5,750	6,805	5,847	6,426	5,958	5,151	5,643	6,037
Use	84,390	88,397	18,569	2,126	668	21,605	1,062	845	20,501	1,242	950	21,618	1,178	1,651	20,373
Utility	160,233	165,984	12,938	11,882	12,878	16,124	17,758	11,131	14,343	12,528	13,220	15,721	14,550	14,865	13,650
PRICES															
Consumer Price Index, U.S. (1982-84 = 100)															
All items	109.6	113.6	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1
Percent change	1.1	4.3	.5	.4	.4	.3	.5	.5	.3	.1	.0	.3	.3	.4	.5
Food	108.9	113.5	112.8	113.3	113.8	113.7	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.7	115.7	115.7	115.9	116.6
Housing	110.8	114.2	113.2	113.6	114.3	114.7	115.4	115.6	115.5	115.5	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.0	117.3
Fuel and utilities	104.1	103.0	101.3	102.2	104.9	105.0	105.9	105.5	103.2	102.4	102.0	102.4	102.8	102.7	102.8
Apparel and upkeep	105.9	110.6	111.5	111.1	109.3	107.3	109.4	113.3	115.4	115.4	112.7	110.4	110.2	114.3	117.0
Transportation	102.3	105.4	104.2	104.7	105.4	106.0	106.5	106.6	107.1	107.8	107.6	107.1	106.8	106.5	107.2
Medical care	122.0	130.1	128.7	129.2	129.9	130.7	131.2	131.7	132.3	132.8	133.1	134.4	135.5	136.3	136.9
Energy	88.2	88.6	86.4	87.4	90.7	91.1	92.7	92.3	89.8	89.0	88.3	87.4	87.0	86.5	87.3
Producer Price Index, U.S. (1982 = 100)															
All commodities	100.2	102.8	101.9	102.6	103.0	103.5	103.8	103.7	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.6	104.6	104.9	105.8
Industrial commodities	100.0	102.6	101.6	101.9	102.4	103.1	103.7	103.5	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.4	104.4	104.7	105.6
Purchasing power of the dollar, U.S. As measured by															
Consumer prices (1982-84 = $1.000)	.912	.880	.887	.884	.881	.879	.874	.870	.867	.867	.867	.864	.862	.858	.854
Wholesale prices (1982 = $1.000)	.998	.973	.981	.975	.971	.966	.963	.964	.961	.960	.960	.956	.956	.953	.945
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT															
Civilian labor force (1,000 workers)	1,881.0	1,893.0	1,878.9	1,894.0	1,912.6	1,913.0	1,904.9	1,903.0	1,903.6	1,904.8	1,904.7	1,877.0	1,872.9	1,851.3	1,846.2
Unemployment	185.0	147.0	142.7	141.6	142.8	148.7	141.2	134.6	130.6	133.9	135.5	150.6	144.2	137.5	125.9
Unemployment rate	9.8	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	8.0	7.7	7.4	6.8
Employment	1,696.0	1,746.0	1,736.2	1,752.4	1,769.8	1,764.3	1,763.7	1,768.4	1,773.0	1,770.9	1,769.2	1,726.4	1,728.7	1,713.8	1,720.3
Nonagricultural	1,463.3	1,502.2	1,497.6	1,504.8	1,506.6	1,509.9	1,510.3	1,515.4	1,524.3	1,524.0	1,527.9	1,507.1	1,511.4	1,514.5	1,519.7
Manufacturing	358.6	367.6	363.7	367.3	369.7	369.9	371.9	374.2	374.3	373.4	373.4	371.4	371.3	371.8	371.8
Durable goods	174.0	177.3	175.8	177.5	178.3	177.9	179.9	180.5	180.7	180.1	180.6	179.2	179.4	180.0	180.6
Lumber and wood products	28.6	29.7	29.5	29.7	30.2	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.0	30.0	29.4	29.2	29.4	29.5
Stone, clay, glass products	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6
Primary metals	25.3	25.7	25.9	26.0	26.3	25.4	26.2	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.6	27.1	27.2	27.5
Fabricated metals	22.5	22.0	22.0	22.1	21.9	21.6	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.1	21.9	21.8	21.7
Machinery (excl. electrical)	20.3	21.6	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.8	22.1	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.7	22.5	22.7	23.0	23.2
Electrical, electronic equip.	22.2	22.5	22.0	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.9	23.3	23.2	22.7	23.1	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.6
Transportation	27.5	28.0	28.2	28.6	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.1	27.9	28.0	27.5	27.8	27.7	27.9	28.1
Other durable goods	17.9	18.1	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.5	18.7	18.5	18.6	18.3	18.2	18.1	18.4
Nondurable goods	184.6	190.2	187.9	189.8	191.4	192.0	192.0	193.7	193.6	193.3	192.8	192.2	191.9	191.8	191.2
Food	29.9	31.0	29.7	30.5	31.2	31.7	31.5	31.8	31.9	31.9	31.7	31.3	31.1	31.0	31.0
Textile mill products	37.4	38.7	38.3	38.5	39.0	38.7	39.0	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.1	39.0	38.6
Apparel	54.3	56.1	56.2	56.2	56.7	56.7	57.1	57.9	57.5	57.1	56.3	56.4	56.4	56.3	56.0
Paper and allied products	20.8	20.7	20.3	20.9	20.8	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.7
Printing and publishing	12.3	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.2
Chemicals and allied products	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6
Rubber products	16.6	17.6	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.7	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.7	18.7
Other nondurable goods	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Nonmanufacturing	1,104.7	1,134.7	1,133.9	1,137.5	1,136.9	1,140.0	1,138.4	1,141.2	1,150.0	1,150.6	1,154.5	1,135.7	1,140.1	1,142.7	1,147.9
Mining and quarrying	12.4	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.3	10.5	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.4
Bituminous coal mining	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6
Contract construction	74.9	74.0	73.4	74.2	76.4	76.4	76.6	75.4	76.5	74.5	74.4	70.9	72.0	72.9	73.3
Trans., comm., and utilities	71.7	72.5	72.5	72.7	73.3	73.1	73.1	72.9	72.6	72.3	72.3	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.4
Trade	319.6	332.0	329.8	332.2	333.5	333.4	334.2	335.0	337.0	340.0	344.8	334.2	332.0	331.9	334.4
Wholesale	77.1	78.4	78.2	78.5	79.2	78.9	78.7	78.9	79.1	78.7	78.9	78.5	78.6	78.8	79.3
Retail	242.5	253.6	251.6	253.7	254.3	254.5	255.5	256.1	257.9	261.3	265.9	255.7	253.4	253.1	255.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	69.1	70.5	70.5	70.6	71.3	71.6	71.3	70.9	70.4	70.0	70.2	69.5	69.6	69.8	70.0
Service and miscellaneous	259.0	274.8	273.9	274.1	276.6	277.5	278.1	279.7	279.4	278.7	278.7	276.1	278.4	280.6	282.0
Government	298.0	299.6	302.3	302.4	294.5	297.5	293.7	295.7	302.3	303.4	302.5	301.7	304.6	304.1	304.4
Federal	64.1	66.0	65.3	65.4	66.2	66.4	66.6	66.5	67.1	67.3	67.2	66.6	66.6	65.9	65.5
State and local	233.9	233.6	237.0	237.0	228.3	231.1	227.1	229.2	235.2	236.1	235.3	235.1	238.0	238.2	238.9

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

Type of Activity	Annual		1987									1988			
	1986	1987	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Other employment activity															
State Employment Service *(number)*															
Job applications	242,053	224,282	15,387	18,001	22,336	23,213	19,712	20,220	19,110	14,497	13,693	18,002	18,643	18,969	14,805
Nonagricultural placements	91,768	96,391	6,767	7,239	7,111	16,408	11,346	8,823	8,403	6,242	6,045	5,849	6,311	8,571	7,452
Unemployment compensation															
Initial benefit claims *(number)*	425,763	349,204	26,142	24,170	20,294	43,003	21,509	17,802	20,349	21,512	33,724	58,703	25,736	25,183	21,895
Payments *($1,000)*	186,826	165,953	14,490	12,176	11,475	15,366	11,624	11,903	12,029	9,542	13,526	15,539	13,021	13,984	10,410
County data *(civilian labor force and unemployment rate)*															
Autauga	15,694	16,116	16,050	16,270	16,440	16,280	16,200	16,160	16,040	16,090	16,090	15,770	15,830	15,610	15,430
	7.9	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.7	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.6	4.8
Baldwin	38,264	39,863	39,570	39,880	40,220	40,030	39,800	40,000	39,650	39,750	40,330	39,450	39,680	39,180	39,260
	8.9	7.6	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.9	7.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.8
Barbour	11,903	11,648	11,570	11,600	11,870	11,620	11,510	11,530	11,630	11,780	11,650	11,370	11,370	11,130	11,090
	9.5	8.0	8.5	7.6	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.3	6.7	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.5
Bibb	7,273	7,278	7,180	7,240	7,330	7,440	7,400	7,360	7,340	7,350	7,310	7,210	7,080	7,040	7,080
	13.3	11.1	9.9	10.3	8.9	10.3	9.7	10.8	9.3	10.5	12.8	14.0	10.5	9.7	9.2
Blount	16,682	17,620	17,720	17,700	17,740	17,580	17,650	17,670	17,500	17,540	17,810	17,820	17,710	17,490	17,480
	9.0	7.3	8.1	7.5	7.1	6.2	6.6	6.3	5.3	5.6	6.7	9.1	8.4	8.0	7.4
Bullock	3,971	3,801	3,650	3,660	3,910	3,980	3,920	3,820	3,870	3,880	3,900	3,780	3,680	3,690	3,670
	17.3	14.4	12.3	11.5	14.1	16.4	16.1	13.7	13.5	14.6	15.5	15.4	16.2	13.8	12.8
Butler	9,382	9,599	9,430	9,610	9,680	9,820	9,700	9,640	9,590	9,540	9,500	9,260	9,210	9,040	8,920
	11.7	10.6	8.6	9.6	10.1	12.2	12.2	10.6	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.9	10.3	10.9	9.1
Calhoun	51,892	51,596	51,150	51,480	51,680	51,740	51,730	51,380	51,800	51,850	52,010	51,900	51,400	50,810	50,580
	9.6	7.8	8.1	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.1
Chambers	17,241	17,510	17,170	17,200	17,650	17,790	17,870	17,940	17,850	17,850	17,750	17,400	17,480	17,300	17,310
	8.6	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1
Cherokee	7,768	7,970	8,010	8,020	8,270	8,160	8,040	8,070	8,090	8,090	7,900	7,950	7,870	7,800	7,870
	13.5	8.7	9.1	8.6	8.3	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.9	9.2	7.5	6.6	6.0
Chilton	15,723	15,588	15,300	15,670	15,810	15,670	15,590	15,550	15,570	15,670	15,510	15,360	15,210	15,030	15,040
	10.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	8.3	9.4	8.7	7.9	7.1	8.9	9.3	9.8	8.4	7.4	7.0
Choctaw	7,481	7,003	6,960	6,950	7,130	7,150	7,200	7,050	7,090	7,070	6,960	7,060	6,920	6,820	7,010
	14.9	10.0	9.7	8.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	9.0	9.1	9.8	9.2	8.8	8.9
Clarke	11,363	11,461	11,270	11,230	11,430	11,500	11,430	11,440	11,680	11,800	11,780	11,680	11,560	11,350	11,260
	11.4	11.2	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.9	10.1	11.5	12.6	13.8	13.5	13.3	12.1	11.2
Clay	6,358	6,146	6,070	6,080	6,030	6,160	6,100	6,070	6,330	6,310	6,310	6,250	6,230	6,180	6,160
	15.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	9.2	8.6	7.5	6.4	6.0	5.7	7.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	8.1
Cleburne	5,719	5,431	5,500	5,500	5,380	5,400	5,310	5,300	5,330	5,330	5,350	5,430	5,310	5,330	5,360
	8.8	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.8	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.6	8.6	7.4	7.4	7.1
Coffee	17,625	17,960	17,890	18,230	18,350	18,210	18,290	18,250	18,190	18,230	17,950	17,610	17,610	17,590	17,570
	8.8	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	5.9
Colbert	24,628	23,872	23,770	24,070	24,040	23,930	23,870	23,750	23,680	23,550	23,760	23,430	23,470	22,990	22,670
	13.9	10.2	10.2	10.3	9.4	9.6	9.3	8.8	8.5	8.3	9.3	11.1	10.3	9.6	8.3
Conecuh	6,458	6,009	6,140	6,120	6,000	5,970	5,850	5,770	5,780	5,810	5,810	5,700	5,690	5,620	5,590
	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.2	14.9	13.4	12.6	12.0	12.9	12.1	12.7	12.2	12.3	12.3
Coosa	4,760	4,988	4,900	4,990	4,960	5,000	4,980	4,980	5,030	5,060	5,000	4,960	4,970	4,930	4,990
	8.0	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.0	4.5	5.7	4.9	5.7	6.2	5.6	6.1
Covington	17,224	17,413	17,200	17,440	17,570	17,740	17,470	17,390	17,750	17,690	17,680	17,460	17,440	17,170	17,000
	10.7	7.5	7.5	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	7.5	7.5	8.4	8.7	8.2	6.5
Crenshaw	6,187	6,538	6,460	6,550	6,730	6,670	6,620	6,610	6,670	6,660	6,570	6,470	6,430	6,330	6,300
	9.0	9.2	7.9	8.1	7.7	8.6	8.1	7.0	7.7	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.0	8.1	7.2
Cullman	31,390	31,713	31,290	31,970	32,240	32,220	32,110	31,910	31,810	31,820	31,890	31,410	31,100	30,830	30,600
	9.4	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.0	6.5	6.8	7.4	8.8	8.3	7.8	7.1
Dale	16,753	17,831	17,420	17,610	17,800	18,080	18,090	18,140	18,260	18,290	18,190	18,020	17,880	17,860	17,890
	10.1	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.8	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.5	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.0
Dallas	23,022	21,371	21,710	21,620	21,990	22,040	21,640	21,480	21,010	20,720	20,650	20,570	20,580	20,050	19,640
	15.9	14.6	15.5	15.4	15.8	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	13.0	12.5	13.8	13.9	12.9	11.7
DeKalb	28,748	29,014	28,470	29,110	29,630	29,780	29,600	29,290	29,190	29,250	29,250	28,780	28,770	28,360	28,510
	10.0	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.9	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.3
Elmore	21,013	21,000	20,730	20,990	21,400	21,340	21,260	21,140	21,130	21,170	21,250	20,950	20,970	20,690	20,480
	6.9	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.4
Escambia	17,061	16,782	16,720	16,690	16,750	16,830	16,810	16,580	16,400	16,470	16,380	16,240	16,230	16,060	16,000
	11.5	10.4	10.1	9.5	9.7	9.4	9.6	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.4	10.4	9.9	9.9	10.2
Etowah	43,954	43,120	42,840	42,990	43,460	43,630	43,490	43,180	42,870	43,010	43,060	42,620	42,200	41,490	41,390
	13.0	9.2	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.9	9.4	8.6	8.0	7.3
Fayette	8,028	7,636	7,730	7,740	7,630	7,530	7,560	7,640	7,590	7,600	7,580	7,450	7,420	7,270	7,190
	13.8	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.2	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.2	8.9	10.7	10.3	9.1	8.3
Franklin	15,310	15,130	15,210	15,260	15,440	15,280	15,020	14,910	14,860	14,910	14,740	14,570	14,410	14,170	13,920
	13.6	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	7.8	7.8	8.9	10.1	11.4	13.8	11.4	10.6	8.7
Geneva	11,047	10,443	10,400	10,480	10,880	10,680	10,360	10,260	10,640	10,350	10,230	9,860	9,910	9,960	9,860
	8.5	6.2	6.7	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.3	6.4	5.5	6.1	5.1
Greene	3,733	3,743	3,690	3,650	3,780	3,840	3,840	3,770	3,710	3,730	3,680	3,720	3,790	3,560	3,510
	15.9	15.3	12.5	12.1	16.9	17.4	17.7	16.4	15.4	13.3	12.6	15.6	16.8	12.2	10.6
Hale	5,986	6,105	6,060	6,170	6,260	6,120	6,130	6,190	6,110	6,110	6,130	6,050	6,050	6,050	6,030
	10.7	8.2	7.7	7.1	9.4	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.0	7.3	8.7	10.1	8.5	7.8	7.3
Henry	6,631	6,766	6,810	6,950	6,930	6,890	6,810	6,810	6,820	6,840	6,740	6,390	6,450	6,330	6,380
	9.7	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.5	5.7	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.2
Houston	39,734	40,014	39,360	39,760	40,260	40,500	40,400	40,590	40,530	40,690	40,920	40,520	40,230	39,980	39,870
	8.3	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.5	4.6
Jackson	20,968	20,929	20,700	20,900	21,030	20,800	20,950	20,880	21,400	21,420	21,470	21,480	21,230	20,780	20,530
	14.7	9.4	8.5	8.6	9.8	9.7	9.4	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.6	10.0	11.4	10.9	9.8
Jefferson	335,634	338,868	337,000	337,330	340,790	343,150	341,770	342,340	341,440	341,320	341,460	334,890	335,140	331,800	331,660
	7.7	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.3	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.4
Lamar	8,856	8,675	8,620	8,780	8,830	8,780	8,640	8,520	8,560	8,610	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,310	8,360
	8.9	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.7	7.9	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.2	5.2	7.1	6.8	5.7	5.6
Lauderdale	37,027	36,490	36,230	36,600	36,970	36,930	36,740	36,460	36,410	36,360	36,260	35,820	35,930	35,360	35,090
	11.6	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.0	9.0	8.3	8.0	7.3
Lawrence	12,632	11,918	11,900	12,100	12,140	12,140	11,830	11,770	11,740	11,850	11,700	11,860	11,640	11,320	11,140
	14.6	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.4	13.4	11.9	10.7	10.4	12.5	11.9	14.9	13.2	11.5	10.5

General Business Indicators

Type of Activity	Annual		1987									1988			
	1986	1987	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Labor Force and Employment cont.															
Lee	38,124 7.7	38,259 5.4	38,640 5.5	39,080 5.7	38,330 5.5	37,980 5.9	37,770 5.3	37,820 4.6	38,550 4.5	39,180 4.5	38,770 4.8	38,110 5.2	37,780 5.0	37,200 5.3	37,310 4.7
Limestone	29,806 8.9	30,096 6.5	29,670 6.4	30,320 6.7	29,780 6.2	29,720 7.5	29,750 6.0	30,510 5.6	30,760 5.3	30,970 5.6	30,200 5.8	29,900 7.3	30,030 6.7	29,810 6.6	30,040 5.3
Lowndes	4,525 15.8	4,688 19.3	4,550 15.2	4,760 21.9	4,690 23.5	4,600 24.4	4,720 22.9	4,780 21.3	4,830 20.3	4,920 18.6	4,870 17.8	4,630 19.2	4,640 19.0	4,650 17.8	4,870 14.2
Macon	10,693 9.0	10,563 6.7	10,380 5.3	10,520 6.1	10,660 6.8	10,830 7.8	10,740 7.5	10,590 7.3	10,540 6.7	10,560 7.0	10,490 7.1	10,390 8.2	10,330 7.5	10,240 7.5	10,180 6.6
Madison	126,253 7.2	130,399 5.2	128,760 5.2	129,860 5.0	131,540 5.0	131,990 5.3	131,290 4.8	131,960 4.6	132,490 4.7	132,430 4.6	133,180 4.6	130,660 5.5	130,320 5.2	129,160 5.1	129,940 4.9
Marengo	10,045 11.1	9,838 8.4	9,690 8.1	9,800 7.8	10,080 7.3	9,980 7.4	9,870 7.1	9,870 7.0	9,860 7.3	9,890 7.6	9,770 7.5	9,590 8.3	9,610 8.1	9,400 7.7	9,390 7.1
Marion	16,083 14.3	15,548 10.7	15,450 9.9	15,480 9.3	15,720 9.4	15,760 10.8	15,730 9.3	15,520 7.9	15,540 7.8	15,500 8.4	15,570 10.5	15,390 14.0	15,760 13.3	15,270 9.9	15,220 7.4
Marshall	37,011 11.8	37,288 7.9	36,660 7.8	37,510 7.6	37,560 7.5	37,930 7.4	37,460 7.0	37,430 6.6	37,610 6.7	37,530 7.4	37,790 8.3	37,700 9.9	37,260 8.5	37,100 7.8	37,160 8.6
Mobile	172,880 11.1	172,319 9.7	171,680 9.4	173,210 9.1	176,100 9.5	175,770 9.9	174,230 9.7	174,240 9.6	172,860 9.8	171,200 9.4	171,760 9.4	168,910 10.1	168,720 9.5	167,530 9.7	165,810 8.8
Monroe	9,649 13.3	9,708 11.7	9,550 9.9	9,720 10.9	9,790 10.8	9,620 9.1	9,720 9.5	9,660 8.3	9,720 9.2	9,750 9.8	9,710 10.0	9,600 11.0	9,610 10.6	9,460 9.8	9,370 9.7
Montgomery	97,695 7.6	100,183 6.5	98,830 6.1	100,250 6.5	102,040 6.4	101,850 6.7	101,440 6.6	100,540 6.3	100,830 6.2	101,330 6.4	101,370 6.0	99,350 6.3	99,730 6.5	98,350 6.4	97,790 6.1
Morgan	45,825 10.0	46,674 8.5	46,240 8.2	46,820 9.3	47,350 7.8	47,770 8.8	47,320 8.2	46,740 7.3	46,680 7.2	46,930 8.6	47,020 7.5	46,580 8.8	46,370 8.0	46,100 7.8	45,830 6.9
Perry	5,444 12.9	5,363 11.8	5,290 9.1	5,390 9.6	5,460 9.7	5,470 10.4	5,420 10.1	5,360 13.4	5,330 9.7	5,290 11.1	5,320 17.7	5,170 16.0	5,040 10.6	4,960 10.5	4,910 8.5
Pickens	7,558 14.7	7,268 11.2	7,180 10.8	7,300 11.1	7,340 10.9	7,330 10.6	7,320 11.0	7,250 9.4	7,200 9.0	7,150 9.0	7,160 9.8	7,120 12.4	7,060 12.5	6,960 11.3	7,010 11.4
Pike	12,612 8.6	12,545 7.0	12,370 6.5	12,440 6.7	12,650 7.1	12,700 7.3	12,610 7.4	12,890 6.7	12,900 6.1	13,060 6.1	12,340 6.5	12,440 6.3	12,500 6.2	12,360 6.0	12,220 5.2
Randolph	9,424 9.2	9,586 6.4	9,520 5.6	9,510 5.8	9,560 6.4	9,290 8.3	9,480 7.3	9,470 6.7	9,720 5.6	9,710 5.3	9,750 5.6	9,640 6.2	9,570 5.9	9,370 5.8	9,240 6.4
Russell	22,641 9.6	22,475 7.1	22,530 7.5	22,520 7.0	22,770 6.8	22,430 6.6	22,430 6.5	22,430 6.2	22,350 5.5	22,540 5.8	23,110 9.0	21,990 6.6	22,080 7.3	21,740 7.2	21,670 6.5
St. Clair	20,610 8.4	21,388 6.0	21,360 6.2	21,480 6.2	21,520 5.6	21,460 5.4	21,410 5.1	21,440 4.9	21,480 5.0	21,580 5.5	21,630 5.5	21,390 5.5	21,350 6.4	21,120 6.2	21,130 5.7
Shelby	37,153 6.8	40,103 5.0	39,840 4.7	40,170 5.0	40,600 5.3	40,510 5.0	40,290 4.5	40,370 4.3	40,320 4.1	40,420 4.5	40,520 4.4	39,800 4.4	39,670 4.6	39,200 4.3	39,460 4.4
Sumter	6,243 21.0	5,919 12.6	5,850 11.8	5,810 10.8	5,880 13.2	6,010 13.7	5,990 13.2	6,010 10.5	6,140 11.0	6,040 11.6	5,900 11.6	5,730 11.9	5,820 11.4	5,630 10.1	5,640 9.4
Talladega	32,143 12.4	32,228 9.6	31,970 9.7	32,210 9.2	32,710 9.3	32,530 9.3	32,320 9.0	32,100 8.4	32,190 8.2	32,230 8.8	32,200 8.5	31,970 9.7	31,770 9.3	31,370 9.4	31,320 9.7
Tallapoosa	19,101 8.0	18,992 6.5	18,760 6.4	18,960 7.4	19,470 6.6	19,150 6.6	19,120 6.4	19,010 6.1	19,030 5.7	19,070 6.0	19,140 5.8	18,760 6.4	18,950 6.9	18,520 6.5	18,450 6.8
Tuscaloosa	68,450 7.7	69,623 6.1	69,770 5.9	69,660 6.3	68,720 6.2	68,500 6.4	69,480 6.0	70,220 5.5	70,570 5.2	70,850 5.3	70,970 5.4	69,760 6.2	69,720 5.8	69,140 5.8	68,780 5.0
Walker	30,633 15.2	28,983 11.0	29,070 11.6	29,100 11.3	29,220 10.9	28,970 10.1	28,920 10.0	28,970 9.8	28,910 9.5	29,070 10.1	29,000 9.6	28,720 11.0	28,620 10.6	28,130 9.7	27,930 8.6
Washington	5,594 19.4	5,719 13.4	5,370 13.6	5,560 12.7	5,890 12.1	5,820 11.2	5,780 10.8	5,770 10.2	5,860 11.1	5,870 10.6	5,910 10.8	5,870 11.3	5,860 10.9	5,810 10.1	5,910 10.1
Wilcox	4,402 16.8	4,407 12.6	4,400 12.5	4,420 13.0	4,470 12.8	4,540 13.6	4,480 14.3	4,450 13.2	4,400 11.7	4,380 11.0	4,330 11.1	4,270 12.9	4,270 12.1	4,210 12.2	4,200 13.1
Winston	10,288 21.1	9,883 13.9	9,690 14.0	9,880 12.3	10,120 12.0	10,160 11.8	10,210 11.2	9,940 10.3	10,060 10.4	9,900 10.6	9,860 11.6	9,950 13.9	9,940 16.5	9,790 13.4	9,730 10.4
Trade															
Foreign															
Imports, Total (C.I.F.)[5]															
Value *($1,000)*		1,031,400	87,200	79,200	84,300	88,500	107,500	87,600	83,000	61,900	61,000	73,100	72,200	85,400	
Exports, Total (F.A.S)[6]															
Value *($1,000)*		1,849,400	146,900	120,800	167,000	149,200	149,700	156,500	163,600	177,900	157,600	149,000	174,800	209,900	
Shipments by water, Port of Mobile[7] *(1,000 tons)*	38,701	29,363	2,614	1,749	2,326	2,188	2,255	2,684	2,314	2,688	2,848	2,567	2,508	2,507	2,603
Domestic															
Electric energy consumption, non-industrial purposes *(1,000,000 kwh)*	26,789	28,038	1,900	2,134	2,655	3,013	3,283	2,644	1,899	1,834	2,141	2,669	2,339	2,162	1,914
Gasoline sales[8] *(1,000 gallons)*	2,012,114	2,084,218	177,497	177,125	185,757	189,551	174,105	172,130	177,631	164,809	183,724	155,061	154,506	173,622	
New passenger car registrations[9] *(number)*	159,481	140,070	12,573	12,310	12,356	13,117	14,086	13,206	10,298	9,906	11,545	10,042	10,374	11,805	11,408
Taxable retail sales by kind of business, state totals[10] *($1,000,000)*															
Food	3,953	4,092	347	353	353	364	348	344	338	317	348	327	311	332	340
General merchandise	2,739	2,862	243	236	225	217	231	222	238	275	402	182	187	250	252
Apparel	793	853	75	64	64	61	73	69	72	79	123	51	54	84	70
Furniture, furnishings, etc.	920	975	75	78	82	81	82	80	79	83	118	70	71	84	76
Automotive	3,960	4,015	361	360	379	378	394	351	319	279	314	287	330	382	369
Gasoline service stations	267	286	24	25	26	26	25	24	24	23	24	21	21	24	24
Lumber and building materials	1,518	1,674	156	151	156	157	150	149	151	132	124	94	114	148	153
Hardware and farm implements	218	228	20	21	19	20	20	20	21	18	21	15	16	19	22
Eating places	1,569	1,714	142	147	147	152	153	143	148	138	150	130	131	152	150
Drug stores	384	391	32	35	31	31	31	31	32	30	46	35	34	32	34
All other retail	1,925	2,051	163	163	161	160	161	162	175	180	266	161	165	179	162
Total sales by retail concerns	18,246	19,140	1,637	1,633	1,644	1,648	1,667	1,595	1,595	1,554	1,934	1,373	1,434	1,686	1,653
Nonretail & unclassified concerns	2,568	2,721	229	231	236	237	234	244	244	222	232	195	208	237	234
Total all sales at retail	20,814	21,861	1,866	1,864	1,880	1,885	1,901	1,839	1,839	1,776	2,167	1,567	1,642	1,923	1,887

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

Type of Activity	Annual		1987									1988			
	1986	1987	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
TRADE CONTINUED															
Taxable retail sales, Metropolitan Statistical Areas and counties[10] ($1,000)															
MSAs															
Anniston	594,215	602,053	51,729	51,126	51,088	52,226	53,152	51,152	50,166	49,717	57,846	42,881	42,463	51,582	53,115
Birmingham	5,671,260	5,793,077	491,004	492,829	499,926	497,742	504,477	491,917	478,145	463,708	559,171	416,398	448,697	497,865	490,812
Dothan	686,890	694,447	60,454	58,797	60,353	60,942	60,139	57,215	56,873	54,761	67,380	47,053	48,988	61,412	58,213
Florence	685,562	718,457	62,245	61,321	60,993	61,908	62,631	59,837	59,794	59,693	73,769	47,701	53,414	65,584	63,428
Gadsden	497,223	524,648	44,590	44,101	45,146	46,691	45,414	43,385	45,084	42,591	51,676	38,506	39,053	48,322	46,417
Huntsville	1,242,238	1,301,939	111,997	111,969	111,257	111,781	114,048	108,771	109,256	107,080	126,118	91,516	100,256	115,704	116,364
Mobile	2,283,409	2,310,904	202,823	200,888	200,886	205,449	200,667	190,642	193,001	179,582	216,490	168,085	166,848	195,579	197,204
Montgomery	1,645,712	1,718,959	150,481	146,445	149,370	148,469	146,208	142,847	140,485	134,781	170,936	120,487	126,021	150,462	148,701
Tuscaloosa	717,147	739,317	62,300	61,355	62,421	61,894	67,209	64,032	63,602	58,346	72,848	52,890	56,833	63,324	62,684
Counties															
Autauga	114,319	122,256	10,664	10,401	11,117	11,046	11,109	10,192	10,429	9,085	10,365	8,496	8,913	10,605	11,326
Baldwin	368,427	373,741	33,290	34,260	34,905	37,619	34,270	30,172	29,974	26,477	30,497	24,861	26,236	30,757	32,890
Barbour	82,125	84,883	7,480	7,006	7,221	7,211	7,055	6,944	7,091	7,644	8,390	6,026	6,045	6,904	6,921
Bibb	49,910	51,649	4,411	4,620	4,489	4,391	4,542	4,016	4,399	4,405	4,897	3,653	3,510	4,207	4,346
Blount	101,329	110,408	9,819	10,340	9,600	9,994	9,526	9,169	9,516	9,066	10,018	7,778	7,798	9,484	9,747
Bullock	25,847	25,257	2,079	1,938	1,970	2,016	2,318	1,985	2,138	2,009	2,254	2,200	1,944	2,155	1,855
Butler	63,879	62,673	5,688	5,168	5,409	5,562	5,449	4,968	5,221	4,713	5,636	4,459	4,818	5,299	5,341
Calhoun	594,215	602,053	51,729	51,126	51,088	52,226	53,152	51,152	50,166	49,717	57,846	42,881	42,463	51,582	53,115
Chambers	116,896	125,632	11,279	10,511	11,010	11,254	11,191	10,575	11,155	10,136	11,307	9,590	9,003	10,691	10,256
Cherokee	50,392	51,202	4,715	4,476	4,548	4,516	4,117	4,884	4,114	3,996	4,501	3,648	4,124	5,037	4,618
Chilton	117,577	122,601	10,758	10,949	11,049	10,079	10,707	9,783	10,137	10,062	11,236	8,974	9,493	11,381	11,346
Choctaw	36,495	38,223	3,320	3,340	3,188	3,319	3,229	3,076	3,291	2,850	3,488	2,876	2,742	2,995	2,866
Clarke	106,904	104,584	8,909	9,151	9,330	9,280	8,927	8,772	8,999	8,047	9,837	7,397	7,430	8,857	8,453
Clay	30,626	31,967	2,556	2,804	2,938	2,949	2,945	2,542	2,673	2,647	2,711	2,116	2,492	2,710	2,687
Cleburne	24,013	26,921	2,061	2,367	2,593	2,342	2,677	2,315	2,358	2,070	2,209	1,844	2,131	2,276	2,314
Coffee	207,873	210,094	17,960	19,943	17,230	18,495	18,701	16,921	16,658	16,706	18,931	14,385	14,890	18,086	19,098
Colbert	265,879	293,731	25,991	25,182	26,045	25,631	25,915	25,995	25,108	24,502	26,812	19,305	21,680	27,382	26,470
Conecuh	33,825	32,442	2,958	2,799	2,727	2,770	2,804	2,570	2,580	2,502	2,663	2,291	2,027	2,340	2,531
Coosa	10,108	12,707	1,033	1,307	1,141	1,286	1,032	1,088	1,271	1,031	1,034	766	1,110	1,093	1,033
Covington	141,098	142,905	12,715	12,421	12,198	12,574	12,224	12,289	12,214	10,822	13,107	9,767	10,328	12,343	11,811
Crenshaw	36,643	40,370	3,059	2,944	3,778	3,519	3,872	3,390	3,232	3,152	3,602	2,978	2,861	3,468	3,239
Cullman	266,551	269,221	23,983	23,875	23,860	23,720	24,068	20,870	22,475	21,081	24,227	17,058	20,348	24,275	23,966
Dale	118,237	121,060	10,535	10,432	10,607	10,359	10,603	9,430	10,062	9,845	11,113	8,361	8,853	9,958	10,699
Dallas	211,690	219,313	19,273	19,199	19,028	18,954	19,569	18,105	18,441	17,867	20,622	14,800	15,456	18,102	18,281
DeKalb	200,558	212,045	17,573	18,755	19,239	19,309	19,017	17,710	18,251	17,567	19,281	15,693	16,109	18,810	19,261
Elmore	110,904	111,765	9,616	9,580	9,955	10,269	9,727	9,216	9,423	8,421	10,175	8,074	8,626	9,902	10,216
Escambia	140,786	136,434	11,953	11,834	11,857	11,841	11,957	11,309	11,194	10,793	12,490	9,429	9,814	11,797	11,615
Etowah	497,225	524,648	44,590	44,101	45,146	46,691	45,414	43,385	45,084	42,591	51,676	38,506	39,053	48,322	46,417
Fayette	69,143	66,586	5,701	5,279	5,589	5,450	5,550	5,964	4,956	5,343	6,844	4,246	4,808	5,683	5,815
Franklin	101,756	108,585	9,329	9,584	9,673	9,266	9,555	9,322	9,204	8,719	10,365	7,323	7,742	9,634	9,786
Geneva	141,556	131,211	11,453	11,152	11,715	11,234	11,127	11,142	9,969	10,213	10,884	9,494	9,278	10,192	10,270
Greene	18,569	18,714	1,756	1,752	1,615	1,634	1,750	1,582	1,360	1,418	1,470	1,327	1,389	1,499	1,655
Hale	32,720	30,315	2,712	2,653	2,852	2,791	2,833	2,525	2,133	2,162	2,461	2,126	1,975	2,444	2,336
Henry	38,200	41,292	3,818	3,549	3,433	3,439	3,911	3,476	3,572	3,022	3,673	2,893	2,938	3,363	3,640
Houston	568,657	573,387	49,919	48,365	49,746	50,583	49,536	47,785	46,811	44,916	56,267	38,692	40,135	51,454	47,514
Jackson	156,051	166,016	14,628	15,023	14,333	14,632	14,454	13,819	13,828	12,693	15,101	10,683	12,059	14,656	15,377
Jefferson	4,759,044	4,819,936	409,572	406,777	414,364	411,155	417,396	409,452	393,856	385,580	472,977	342,832	372,645	411,318	404,297
Lamar	38,627	37,097	3,164	3,176	3,101	3,555	3,204	3,188	3,587	2,913	3,069	2,455	2,458	2,891	2,915
Lauderdale	419,683	424,726	36,254	36,139	34,948	36,277	36,716	33,842	34,686	35,191	46,957	28,396	31,734	38,202	36,958
Lawrence	61,902	65,186	5,415	5,801	5,445	5,501	5,590	5,041	5,875	5,638	6,958	4,685	4,503	5,678	5,592
Lee	389,424	403,031	34,630	33,912	34,477	34,288	33,858	36,155	34,996	33,734	38,720	31,506	28,999	34,599	35,699
Limestone	186,763	195,871	16,857	16,954	17,124	17,312	17,819	16,112	16,180	15,323	18,241	17,071	14,461	17,120	17,040
Lowndes	22,608	21,655	1,811	1,915	1,996	1,826	1,973	1,893	1,533	1,586	2,160	1,393	1,647	1,879	1,807
Macon	49,138	53,573	4,757	4,677	4,734	4,623	5,044	4,774	4,072	3,774	4,550	4,117	4,078	4,478	3,732
Madison	1,242,238	1,301,939	111,997	111,969	111,257	111,781	114,048	108,771	109,256	107,080	126,118	91,516	100,256	115,704	116,364
Marengo	78,482	81,055	7,053	6,685	6,736	6,913	6,888	6,360	7,114	6,392	7,782	5,584	6,040	6,992	6,614
Marion	109,604	110,674	9,313	9,588	9,715	9,310	9,182	9,119	9,392	9,080	10,439	7,785	8,460	9,884	9,776
Marshall	413,348	427,567	37,450	37,808	36,978	37,081	37,698	35,517	36,117	35,574	39,472	28,638	32,207	37,890	38,992
Mobile	1,914,922	1,937,163	169,533	166,628	165,981	167,830	166,397	160,470	163,027	153,105	185,993	143,224	140,612	164,822	164,314
Monroe	76,622	73,126	5,962	6,247	6,245	6,642	6,391	6,033	5,903	5,907	7,189	5,275	5,408	6,355	6,628
Montgomery	1,420,492	1,484,938	130,201	126,464	128,298	127,154	125,372	123,439	120,633	117,275	150,396	103,917	108,482	129,955	127,159
Morgan	567,117	584,446	50,135	50,752	50,371	49,002	53,277	49,552	49,511	46,827	55,883	39,903	43,933	50,526	52,990
Perry	24,819	23,730	2,214	1,989	1,946	2,157	1,984	2,038	1,887	1,734	2,036	1,592	1,748	2,022	1,871
Pickens	44,711	42,339	3,746	3,707	3,792	4,003	3,696	3,421	3,525	2,992	3,658	2,678	3,061	3,582	3,253
Pike	109,036	115,024	10,095	9,767	9,617	9,710	9,973	9,902	9,929	9,244	10,995	8,759	8,331	10,127	10,081
Randolph	58,587	59,776	5,038	4,936	4,764	4,807	4,729	5,071	5,233	4,712	5,707	4,955	4,791	5,244	4,964
Russell	128,144	131,602	11,589	11,151	10,990	11,526	11,388	11,539	10,860	10,448	12,762	9,079	9,453	11,457	11,477
St. Clair	150,423	151,084	12,311	13,596	13,577	15,037	14,292	12,712	12,190	11,589	12,937	10,774	11,930	12,876	12,796
Shelby	314,788	347,910	28,504	29,540	30,988	30,388	29,999	30,381	31,178	28,158	29,764	27,746	27,658	31,218	30,221
Sumter	31,053	32,577	2,800	2,712	2,723	2,674	2,680	2,549	2,940	2,688	3,077	2,328	2,116	2,706	2,693
Talladega	275,222	299,328	25,851	28,869	25,557	27,917	25,803	24,391	25,187	22,966	28,410	21,713	22,126	27,432	27,371
Tallapoosa	147,115	152,976	13,143	13,997	14,273	13,291	13,446	11,887	12,543	11,979	13,488	10,845	11,611	13,146	13,190
Tuscaloosa	717,107	739,317	62,300	61,355	62,421	61,894	67,209	64,032	63,602	58,346	72,848	52,890	56,833	63,324	62,684
Walker	344,683	363,739	30,798	32,576	31,397	31,168	33,264	30,203	31,405	29,315	33,475	27,268	28,666	32,969	33,751
Washington	20,902	22,232	1,936	2,120	2,196	2,023	2,090	1,919	1,812	1,864	1,545	1,621	1,696	2,026	1,776
Wilcox	25,124	23,206	2,041	2,095	1,986	1,918	1,866	1,842	1,893	1,658	2,087	1,660	1,433	1,751	1,645
Winston	83,769	92,154	7,923	8,429	8,204	9,126	7,737	7,537	7,868	7,451	7,941	6,629	6,291	7,975	8,690
Statewide[10]	1,334,557	1,845,214	142,431	143,399	151,767	149,060	155,381	161,820	172,051	177,637	251,081	143,242	147,868	187,393	160,847

NOTE: Throughout this table, details do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

[1]Estimated total for calendar month based on adjustment of weekly data.

[2]Individual months may not add to annual totals due to late revisions in annual data.

[3]These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of Dodge/DRI Construction and Real Estate Information Service.

[4]Civilian labor force, unemployment, and total employment are adjusted by place of residence, and total nonagricultural employment and its components are by place of work. All monthly data are adjusted to a March benchmark of the previous year.

[5]CIF=costs, insurance, and freight.

[6]FAS=free alongside ship.

[7]Includes both inbound and outbound shipments by water moving through private facilities as well as through the Alabama State Docks; excludes tonnage for military installations.

[8]Gross gallons of gasoline as reported by wholesale distributors.

[9]These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of R.L. Polk and Company.

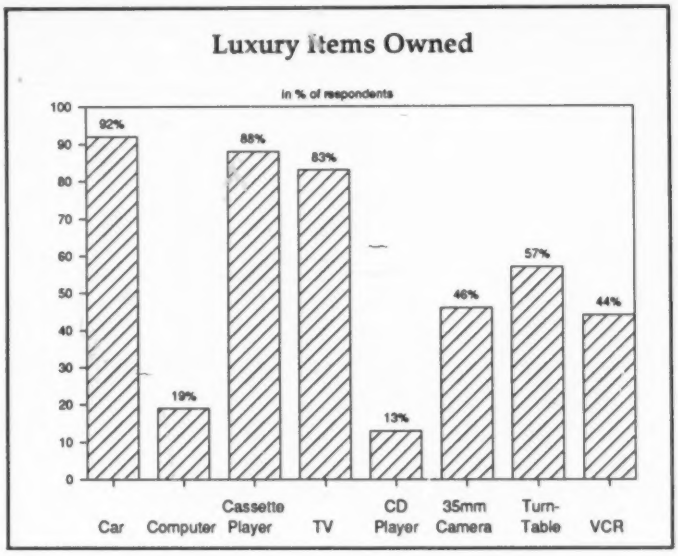
[10]Retail sales data represent sales at retail which are subject to sales tax as reported to the Alabama Department of Revenue under the definition of the Alabama Sales Tax Law.

Total sales figures include taxable sales at retail by wholesalers and other nonretail firms as well as retail concerns. Sales at retail thus defined should not be confused with all sales (including nonretail sales) by retail concerns as reported in the Census of Retail Trade. Monthly sales figures are preliminary and subject to revision on a continuing basis. ***Sales figures for the two latest months are normally low because they do not yet include data from late reporters.*** Retail sales historical data prior to 1984 are not available for the new series. The "Statewide" category in the "County" section provides sales figures which are not attributable to individual counties; it does not represent a state total.

STUDENT PURCHASING POWER...

A Survey of Student Market Behavior at The University of Alabama details and profiles the market activities of the student population at The University of Alabama. The Survey, which was developed and completed by The University of Alabama Small Business Development Center, contains nearly 40 pages of data concerning the purchasing habits, media preferences, and leisure activities of the University student population.

Survey data are presented in table, graph, and text form. Items of particular interest have been highlighted through easily understandable graphs. (See the example shown.) The information presented on the graph is then more fully explained in the text portion of the report.



Retailers, service firms, advertisers, and those who advise and assist the business community will find the Survey to be a valuable resource in their efforts to gauge student market behavior. Plans currently call for a new survey to be taken every two years in order to assess changes in the student population.

This April 1988 publication is presented in an attractive spiral-bound format and is available only through the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

A Survey of Student Market Behavior at The University of Alabama

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